

What is claimed is:

- 1           1.       An apparatus comprising:  
2                   an input circuit coupled to a first bus to transfer a delayed  
3           transaction (DT) data having a transaction identifier to one of N buffers,  
4           the input circuit being dynamically configured according to a bus  
5           frequency, N being a positive integer, the one of the N buffers being  
6           associated with the transaction identifier; and  
7                   an output circuit coupled to the buffers to transfer the DT data from  
8           the one of the N buffers to a second bus operating at the bus frequency, the  
9           output circuit being dynamically configured according to the bus  
10          frequency.
- 1           2.       The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the input circuit comprises:  
2                   a 1-to-N de-multiplexing circuit to transfer the DT data from the  
3           first bus to the one of the N buffers based on the transaction identifier.
- 1           3.       The apparatus of claim 2 wherein the output circuit comprises:  
2                   a N-to-1 multiplexing circuit to transfer the DT data from the one  
3           of the N buffers to the second bus based on the transaction identifier.
- 1           4.       The apparatus of claim 3 wherein the 1-to-N de-multiplexing  
2           circuit comprises:  
3                   a 1-to-P de-multiplexer to transfer the DT data to one of P signal  
4           paths, P being a positive integers; and

5 P 1-to-Q de-multiplexers coupled to the P signal paths, Q being  
6 equal to N/P, each of the 1-to-Q de-multiplexers being coupled to Q of the  
7 N buffers to transfer the DT data to one of the Q buffers based on the  
8 transaction identifier.

1 5. The apparatus of claim 4 wherein each of the P 1-to-Q de-  
2 multiplexers transfers the DT data to the one of the Q buffers alternately.

1 6. The apparatus of claim 3 wherein the N-to-1 multiplexing circuit  
2 comprises:

3 P Q-to-1 multiplexers coupled to Q of the N buffers to transfer the  
4 DT data from one of the Q buffers to P signal paths based on the  
5 transaction identifier; and

6 a P-to-1 multiplexer coupled to the P Q-to-1 multiplexers via the P  
7 signal paths to transfer the DT data to the second bus.

1 7. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein each of the P Q-to-1 multiplexers  
2 transfers the DT data to the one of the Q buffers alternately.

1 8. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the first bus is a primary bus  
2 coupled to a memory.

1 9. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the second bus is one of a  
2 Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) bus and a PCI-X bus.

1 10. The apparatus of claim 9 wherein the delayed transaction data  
2 corresponds to a split transaction data when the second bus is the PCI-X bus.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram of a system for transferring data from a first bus to a second bus using a 1-to-N de-multiplexing circuit.

1            11.    A method comprising:  
2                    transferring a delayed transaction (DT) data having a transaction  
3            identifier to one of N buffers using an input circuit coupled to a first bus,  
4            the input circuit being dynamically configured according to a bus  
5            frequency, N being a positive integer, the one of the N buffers being  
6            associated with the transaction identifier; and  
7                    transferring the DT data from the one of the N buffers to a second  
8            bus operating at the bus frequency using an output circuit, the output  
9            circuit being dynamically configured according to the bus frequency.

1            12.    The method of claim 11 wherein transferring the DT data to the  
2            one of N buffers comprises:  
3                    transferring the DT data from the first bus to the one of the N  
4            buffers based on the transaction identifier using a 1-to-N de-multiplexing  
5            circuit.

1            13.    The method of claim 12 wherein transferring the DT data from the  
2            one of the N buffers comprises:  
3                    transferring the DT data from the one of the N buffers to the  
4            second bus based on the transaction identifier using a N-to-1 multiplexing  
5            circuit.

1            14.    The method of claim 13 wherein transferring the DT data using the  
2            1-to-N de-multiplexing circuit comprises:  
3                    transferring the DT data to one of P signal paths using a 1-to-P de-  
4            multiplexer, P being a positive integers; and

5                   transferring the DT data to one of Q of the N buffers based on the  
6                   transaction identifier using P 1-to-Q de-multiplexers coupled to the P  
7                   signal paths, Q being equal to N/P, each of the 1-to-Q de-multiplexers  
8                   being coupled to the Q buffers.

1           15.     The method of claim 14 wherein transferring the DT data to one of  
2           the Q buffers comprises transferring the DT data to the one of the Q buffers  
3           alternately using each of the P 1-to-Q de-multiplexers.

1           16.     The method of claim 13 wherein transferring the DT data from the  
2           one of the N buffers using the N-to-1 multiplexing circuit comprises:

3                   transferring the DT data from one of the Q buffers to P signal paths  
4                   based on the transaction identifier using P Q-to-1 multiplexers coupled to  
5                   Q of the N buffers; and

6                   transferring the DT data to the second bus using a P-to-1  
7                   multiplexer coupled to the P Q-to-1 multiplexers via the P signal paths.

1           17.     The method of claim 16 wherein transferring the DT data to the  
2           second bus using a P-to-1 multiplexer comprises transferring the DT data to the  
3           one of the Q buffers alternately using each of the P Q-to-1 multiplexers.

1           18.     The method of claim 11 wherein the first bus is a primary bus  
2           coupled to a memory.

1           19.     The method of claim 11 wherein the second bus is one of a  
2           Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) bus and a PCI-X bus.

1           20.    The method of claim 19 wherein the delayed transaction data  
2 corresponds to a split transaction data when the second bus is the PCI-X bus.

1           21.    A system comprising:  
2                a processor having a host bus;  
3                a memory having a first bus;  
4                a chipset coupled to the processor via the host bus and the memory  
5 via the first bus to control accesses to the memory from a device via a  
6 second bus operating at a bus frequency, the chipset having a buffer  
7 circuit, the buffer circuit comprising:  
8                an input circuit coupled the a first bus to transfer a delayed  
9 transaction (DT) data having a transaction identifier to one of N buffers,  
10 the input circuit being dynamically configured according to the bus  
11 frequency, N being a positive integer, the one of the N buffers being  
12 associated with the transaction identifier, and  
13                an output circuit coupled to the buffers to transfer the DT data from  
14 the one of the N buffers to the second bus, the output circuit being  
15 dynamically configured according to the bus frequency.

1           22.    The system of claim 21 wherein the input circuit comprises:  
2                a 1-to-N de-multiplexing circuit to transfer the DT data from the  
3 first bus to the one of the N buffers based on the transaction identifier.

1           23.    The system of claim 22 wherein the output circuit comprises:  
2                a N-to-1 multiplexing circuit to transfer the DT data from the one  
3 of the N buffers to the second bus based on the transaction identifier.

1           24.    The system of claim 23 wherein the 1-to-N de-multiplexing circuit  
2 comprises:

3                   a 1-to-P de-multiplexer to transfer the DT data to one of P signal  
4 paths, P being a positive integers; and

5                   P 1-to-Q de-multiplexers coupled to the P signal paths, Q being  
6 equal to N/P, each of the 1-to-Q de-multiplexers being coupled to Q of the  
7 N buffers to transfer the DT data to one of the Q buffers based on the  
8 transaction identifier.

1           25.    The system of claim 24 wherein each of the P 1-to-Q de-  
2 multiplexers transfers the DT data to the one of the Q buffers alternately.

1           26.    The system of claim 23 wherein the N-to-1 multiplexing circuit  
2 comprises:

3                   P Q-to-1 multiplexers coupled to Q of the N buffers to transfer the  
4 DT data from one of the Q buffers to P signal paths based on the  
5 transaction identifier; and

6                   a P-to-1 multiplexer coupled to the P Q-to-1 multiplexers via the P  
7 signal paths to transfer the DT data to the second bus.

1           27.    The system of claim 26 wherein each of the P Q-to-1 multiplexers  
2 transfers the DT data to the one of the Q buffers alternately.

1           28.    The system of claim 21 wherein the second bus is one of a  
2 Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) bus and a PCI-X bus.

1           29.     The system of claim 28 wherein the delayed transaction data  
2     corresponds to a split transaction data when the second bus is the PCI-X bus.